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For the National Register.

LETTER VII.

LETTERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Power of Congress in relation to Commerce—Foreign Commerce—Coasting Trade—Fisheries—Trade with the Indians

Among the other powers vested in the congress by the people is that of regulating commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

1. As to commerce with foreign nations. This is carried on by ships or vessels which have been registered according to the act of the 31st of December, 1792, and which are wholly owned and commanded by citizens.* The policy of the United States, until the passage of the act of the 3d of March, 1815,† was to meet the discriminating duties of other nations by discriminating duties of their own. By an act of that date, they threw open their ports for fair competition to the navigation of such foreign powers as might be inclined to avail themselves of the opportunity. The act referred to provides that so much of the several acts imposing duties on the tonnage of ships or vessels, and on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, as imposes a discriminating duty of tonnage between foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, and between goods imported into the United States in foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, shall be repealed, so far as the same respects the produce or manufacture of the nation to which such foreign ships or vessels may belong; such repeal to take effect in favor of any foreign nation, whenever the President of the United States shall be satisfied that the discriminating or countervailing duties of such foreign nation, so far as they operate to the disadvantage of the United States, have been abolished. By the second article of the convention made at London on the 3d of July, 1815,‡ the duties of impost and tonnage were equalized between the United States and the European possessions of his Britannic majesty. A similar arrangement has likewise been effected with respect to the European possessions of the king of the Netherlands,§ and with the free Hanseatic cities of Hamburg and Bremen.¶ But with regard to the trade with the colonies of the respective states of Europe, the

maxim with them seems to be *noli me tangere*. A trial of strength is about to be made, however, between the United States and Great Britain, touching a free commercial intercourse with the colonies of the latter in American bottoms, in pursuance of the act of congress of the 18th of April, 1818.* The provisions of this act are now in force; and from the several instructions which have issued from the Treasury Department to the officers of the customs, we may calculate upon a vigorous execution of the interdictory law. The British counteracting scheme of *temporary free ports* has been completely frustrated; and Great Britain must either admit vessels of the United States to a participation in her West India trade, or do without those supplies from America which are supposed to be indispensable to her possessions in that quarter.

It has been strenuously contended by some writers and orators, that congress, from the year 1807 to the year 1812, overstrained the authority with which they were invested for regulating commerce, by the imposition of embargoes of unprecedented duration. It is very certain that, within the period mentioned, embargoes were resorted to by the government of the United States which are altogether unparalleled in the annals of commerce. But it ought to be recollected that the times at which recourse was had to them were also unprecedented. By the conflicts of the powers of Europe, and particularly by those between France and England, the regular trade of the world was nearly annihilated; the property of our merchants on the ocean was wrested from their hands by both of the principal belligerents. Great Britain alone despoiled our ship owners and merchants of nine hundred and seventeen vessels and their cargoes. It might, therefore, have been considered merely a measure of *prudence* to secure, by embargo, the ships and merchandise of our citizens in our own ports, beyond the grasp of unprincipled plunderers on the ocean. That which is to be regretted in relation to the system of embargo, and non-intercourse too, is, that it was not begun earlier and adhered to with greater tenacity. It cannot be disguised that the greatest clamor against that system came from the eastern section of the Union, a great portion of whose navigators seemed willing to prostitute the neutral flag of the United States for gain, and in vile subserviency to the cupidity of the manufacturers of England. Those

* See page 313, vol. 2, Laws U. S. revised edition.

† See page 824, vol. 4, Laws U. S. revised edition.

‡ Page 157, Acts 1st session 14th Congress.

§ Acts 1st session 15th Congress, page 101.

¶ President's proclamations of 24th July and 1st August, 1813.

* Acts of 1st session 18th Congress, page 52.

† See Wait's edition of Public Documents, page 32, vol. 9.

days of debasement, however, have passed away, never, it is hoped, to return. It may not be improper, nevertheless, to mention that the laws of Connecticut, one of the anti-embargo states, furnish a precedent for a restrictive system of this description. By an existing act of the legislature of that state, the governor is empowered to lay embargoes by proclamation, and to prohibit the exportation, either by land or water, of any article or thing that the governor and his council shall think necessary and expedient to prohibit. This law was passed in 1776, and appears, from the tenor of its enactments, to have afforded a model for the acts of congress on the same subject.* It is likewise worthy of remark, that the act of congress of the 18th of April, 1818, which went into operation on the first of October following, and which, in effect, establishes non-intercourse between the United States and the British American colonies, unless they admit our vessels to trade with them, is acquiesced in by the eastern part of the Union without a murmur. The secret is, *their interest is directly concerned in the measure.* Reproaches are at all times unpleasant; but the observation forces itself here irresistibly, that eastern patriotism is put to shame by the spirited and generous co-operation of the southern and western states in support of the interests of their sisters beyond the Hudson.

2. As to *commerce among the several states.* This is carried on in ships or vessels enrolled and licensed according to the injunctions of the act of the 18th of February, 1793,† and is denominated the *coasting trade.* Ships or vessels must also be enrolled, agreeably to the provisions of the same act, before they become entitled to the privileges of the American fisheries. These fisheries are encouraged by the allowance of a drawback on the exportation of fish pickled with foreign salt, and by bounties granted to persons engaged in them.‡

With respect to foreign commerce, the coasting trade, and the fisheries, congress are compelled to act towards the several states with the greatest impartiality: in that particular they are restricted by the 8th section of the first article of the constitution, which provides that "all duties, imposts, and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States."§

As it concerns foreign commerce, there is, perhaps, no point upon which congress have been more strenuous in asserting the rights of the country than in that of protection to American seamen. It may be said with truth, that the war

of 1812 was, in a very great degree, produced by the determination of our government to protect our sailors from British outrage. Much money has also been expended in furnishing relief to such individuals of that hardy and meritorious class of our citizens who have been, from time to time, left in forlorn circumstances in foreign countries.

3. As to *commerce with the Indian tribes.* This traffic is carried on by established trading houses, the operations of each of which are confided to an agent and assistant agent, who act under the instructions of a superintendent of Indian trade, who resides at the seat of government. The superintendent, who, as well as the agents and assistant agents, is appointed by the President, purchases and takes charge of all goods intended for trade with the Indian nations, and transmits them to the agents at such places as he may be directed by the President, through the Secretary of War, of whose department this establishment is a branch. The articles procured in payment from the Indians, consisting for the most part of furs, are conveyed to the towns and cities on the Atlantic border, chiefly by water carriage, and are there sold to the best advantage. The accountability of the agents employed in this commerce is strictly guarded. They are obliged to give bond for the faithful performance of their duties; to account, quarter-yearly, to the superintendent, and to transmit duplicates to the Secretary of the Treasury. The superintendent himself acts under the obligation of an oath, and gives bond and security honestly to account for all moneys, goods, &c. and to render to the Secretary of the Treasury a quarter-yearly statement of receipts and expenditures.*

* Act of 2d March, 1811, page 340, vol. 4, Laws of the U. S. revised edition.

PRIVATEERING.

From the New York Evening Post, of the 30th September, 1818.

COMMODORE TAYLOR.

On Saturday last, the case of this person was argued, on a point of law, in the district court of the United States, before judge Van Ness. Suits had been instituted against him by the Spanish consul, to recover the value of sundry captures made by Taylor, while commanding the privateer called the *Patriota*.

Among the captures made was an American brig called the *Gazella*, on board of which was a Spanish gentleman named Juan Juando. It was stated in some of the affidavits that after the capture this gentleman was examined respecting the ownership of the property, and denied its being Spanish: That Taylor was at this time sailing in company with a small privateer, the captain of which was a Frenchman, and the crew mostly blacks from St. Domingo. This captain told Taylor that he would make the damned Spaniard confess the truth, and would hang him up for

* Laws of Connecticut, (Hartford edition, 1808,) page 257, vol. 1.

† See page 332, vol. 2, Laws U. S. revised edition.

‡ Act of 29th July, 1813, page 582, vol. 4, Laws U. S. revised edition.

§ Laws U. S. page 63, vol. 1, revised edition.

that purpose, if Taylor would permit it: That having received the permission, he did actually put a rope round his neck and tied it to one of the yards, and then hauled the rope taut, and choked him, until he confessed the property belonged to him; upon which he was let loose, and Taylor took possession of the vessel. On the following day the Spaniard sent ashore to Santiago, and procured \$15,000 for the ransom of this property, which was delivered to Taylor; which sum of money the libellant now sought to recover in this cause.

The judge having in the first instance ordered the defendant to be held to bail, he now applied to be discharged from the arrest. This application was founded on an affidavit of the defendant himself, stating that he was born in Bermuda, a subject to the king of Great Britain, and had served in the British fleet: that in 1810 he became a citizen of Buenos Ayres, and a commander in their naval service; that he was in the United States in 1816, and there contracted for a vessel to be loaded with naval stores, and to be delivered to him out of the jurisdiction of the United States: that the vessel, called the Fourth of July, was accordingly prepared, and at sea he purchased her, changed her name to *Patriota*, and put her under a Buenos Ayres commission, which had been entrusted to him by the Buenos Ayres government: that the vessel was a public armed vessel, belonging to the government of Buenos Ayres, and not private property: that he was not in any manner concerned with the fitting out of the vessel in Baltimore, nor with enlisting any of the crew. He avowed making two of the captures, which were charged against him; and said that he had been prosecuted in Baltimore by the Spanish consul for the same causes of action. He also produced a commission which had been made out in blank, and was filled up with the name of the vessel, and the signatures of which were proved by a witness. The defendant also made oath, that since 1810 he had been a citizen of Buenos Ayres, and had not been a citizen of any other state or country whatever.

On the part of the Spanish consul it was proved that the brig Fourth of July was built, armed, equipped, and owned in Baltimore, by sundry merchants of that place and com. Taylor; that all the crew were enlisted there and at Norfolk, in December, 1816, and the beginning of January thereafter; that Taylor sailed in the vessel at that time from Baltimore; that within the jurisdiction of the United States he hoisted the Buenos Ayres flag, and changed the name of the brig from the Fourth of July to the *Patriota*; proceeded on his cruise, made the captures of Spanish property complained of, and returned to Baltimore in July, 1817, with the privateer, without having been at Buenos Ayres at all: that after the return of the vessel, a quantity of specie which they had captured was divided among the owners in Baltimore. It was shown that the sale which had been made at sea was a mere sham sale; that the real owners were American citizens during the whole time, and that the government of Buenos Ayres had no interest whatever in the vessel. It was also established that the defendant had not been prosecuted by the Spanish consul in Baltimore, and a certified copy of an oath made by Taylor, in the customhouse of Baltimore, dated April 10, 1816, was produced, in which Taylor swears that he is a citizen of the United

States, of Wilmington, Delaware, and the sole owner of the schooner *Romp*, for which vessel he was then taking out a register. A deposition of Ventura Izquierdo was also produced, stating he had been engaged by Taylor, in Baltimore, to go in the vessel, to write the log book, and do all the other writings of the vessel; that, while in Baltimore, Taylor employed him in forging a commission for the brig—another commission which Taylor had, belonging to another vessel, having been destroyed in attempting to alter it with vitriol, so that it might serve for the brig Fourth of July; that the witness wrote the commission, another person signed it with the name of the supreme director of Buenos Ayres, and Taylor sealed it with a copper seal which he had procured to be made in Baltimore; and that during the cruise herein mentioned, the privateer had no other commission than this one which the witness had fabricated.

The point upon which the libellant chiefly relied, was, that this vessel had been fitted out in the United States; that it was a violation of the neutrality of this country; that all captures made by such vessel were illegal and void, and the parties concerned in it were all trespassers, and as such were liable to be proceeded against in the courts of the United States. That although it is a general principle that where a capture is made *as prize*, no court but the court of the captor can inquire into its legality, yet that this case is an exception to that rule, the capturing vessel having been equipped and fitted out in this country, and having thereby violated our neutral rights, and rendered our government liable to make compensation to the belligerent whose property was captured by this force. That at all events the defendant ought to be held to bail, to give the libellant an opportunity of appealing to the judgment of the highest tribunals for their ultimate decision, whereas discharging him without bail, was the same as taking away the right of appeal.

On the part of the defendant it was insisted, that the captured property not being brought within the jurisdiction of the court, it could not proceed against the person only; that the question of *damages* was a mere incident to the question of *prize or no prize*, and that the court not having the principal matter before it, could not determine upon that which only grew out of it.

The court decided:

First.—That it had no jurisdiction over prize cases as between Spain and her colonies; or the colonies and any other power at war, where the vessel making the capture was not fitted out of the United States.

Secondly.—That where the vessel making the capture, was alleged to have been fitted out of the United States, but was cruising on the high seas, under the commission and authority of one of the belligerents, the court would not interfere, unless the captured property was brought within the jurisdiction of the court.

Thirdly.—That the court deemed the question of *damages* to rest entirely upon the question of *prize or no prize*; that not having jurisdiction of the latter, it could not have any of the matter necessarily growing out of, and depending upon it; and, therefore, that it would not hold com. Taylor to bail in the suit instituted against him for damages; the property not having been brought within the jurisdiction of the court.

Remark, by the New York Evening Post.

The editor will merely add, that many gentlemen of the bar who heard the above decision, considered it a very extraordinary one, and pregnant with alarming consequences. And why the court did not commit him for perjury, we are at a loss to conjecture.

PRESIDENT ADAMS'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Communicated for the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Quincy, Sept. 23, 1818.

If, in our search of principles, we have not been able to investigate any moral, philosophical, or rational foundation for any claim of dominion or property in America, in the English nation, their parliament, or even of their king; if the whole appears a mere usurpation of fiction, fancy and superstition; what was the right to dominion or property in the native Indians?

Shall we say that a few handfuls of scattering tribes of savages have a right to dominion and property over a quarter of the globe, capable of nourishing hundreds of happy human beings? Why had not the Europeans a right to come and hunt and fish with them?

The Indians had a right to life, liberty and property in common with all men. But what right to dominion or property beyond these? Every Indian had a right to his wigwam, his armour, his utensils: when he had burned the woods about him and planted his corn and beans, his squashes and pumpions, all these were his undoubted right: but will you infer from this that he had a right of exclusive dominion and property over immense regions of uncultivated wilderness that he never saw, that he might have the exclusive privilege of hunting and fishing in them which he himself never expected or hoped to enjoy?

These reflections appear to have occurred to our ancestors, and their general conduct was regulated by them. They do not seem to have had any confidence in their charter as conveying any right, except against the king, who signed it. They considered the right to be in the native Indians. And in truth all the right there was in the case, lay there. They accordingly respected the Indian wigwams, and poor plantations; their clam-banks and musclebanks, and oysterbanks, and all their property.

Property in land, antecedent to civil society or the social compact, seems to have been confined to actual possession and power of commanding it. It is the creature of convention, of social laws and artificial order. Our ancestors, however, did not amuse themselves nor puzzle themselves with these refinements. They considered the Indians as having rights; and they entered into negotiations with them, purchased and paid for their rights and claims, whatever they were, and procured deeds, grants, and quit claims of all their lands, leaving them their habitations, arms, utensils, fishings, huntings, and plantations. There is scarcely a litigation at law concerning a title to land, that may not be traced to an Indian deed. I have in my possession, somewhere, a parchment copy of a deed of Massasoit, of the township of Braintree, incorporated by the legislature in one thousand six hundred and thirty-nine. And this was the general practice through the country, and has been to this day through the continent. In short, I see not how the Indians could have been treated with more equity or humanity than they

have been in general in North America. The histories of Indian wars have not been sufficiently regarded.

When Mr. Hutchinson's history of Massachusetts Bay first appeared, one of the most common criticisms upon it, was the slight, cold and unfeeling manner in which he passes over the Indian wars. I have heard gentlemen the best informed in the history of the country say, "He had no sympathy for the sufferings of his ancestors," "otherwise he could not have winked out of sight, one of the most important, most affecting, most afflicting and distressing branches of the history of his country."

There is somewhere in existence, as I hope and believe, a manuscript history of Indian wars, written by the Rev. Samuel Niles, of Braintree. Almost sixty years ago I was a humble acquaintance of this venerable clergyman, then, as I believe, more than four score years of age. He asked me many questions, and informed me in his own house, that he was endeavouring to recollect and commit to writing, an history of Indian wars, in his own time, and before it, as far as he could collect information. This history he completed and prepared for the press: but no printer would undertake it, or venture to propose a subscription for its publication. Since my return from Europe I inquired of his oldest son, the honorable Samuel Niles, of Braintree, on a visit he made me at my own house, what was become of that manuscript? He laughed, and said it was still safe in the till of a certain trunk, but no encouragement had ever appeared for its publication. Ye liberal christians! Laugh not at me, nor frown upon me, for thus reviving the memory of your once formidable enemy. I was then no more of a disciple of his theological science than ye are now. But I then revered and still revere the honest, virtuous and pious man. *Fas est et ab hoste doceri.* And his memory of facts might be of great value to this country.

What infinite pains have been taken and expenses incurred in treaties, presents, stipulated sums of money, instruments of agriculture, education? What dangerous and unwearied labours to convert the poor ignorant Savages to christianity? And alas! with how little success? The Indians are as bigotted to their religion as the Mahometans are to their Koran, the Hindoos to their Shaster, the Chinese to Confucius, the Romans to their Saints and Angels, or the Jews to Moses and the Prophets. It is a principle of religion, at bottom, which inspires the Indians with such an invincible aversion both to civilization and christianity. The same principle has excited their perpetual hostilities against the Colonists and the independent Americans.

If the English nation, their parliaments and all their kings, have appeared to be totally ignorant of all these things, or at least to have vouchsafed no consideration upon them; if we, good patriotic Americans, have forgotten them, Mr. Otis had not. He enlarged on the merit of our ancestors in undertaking so perilous, arduous, and almost desperate an enterprise, in disforesting bare creation; in cruciating and necessarily contending with Indian natives. In purchasing rather than conquering a quarter of the globe at their own expense, at the sweat of their own brows; at the hazard and sacrifice of their own lives; without the smallest aid, assistance or comfort from the government of England, or from England itself as

a nation. On the contrary, constant jealousy, envy, intrigue against their charter, their religion, and all their privileges. Laud, the pious tyrant dreaded them, as if he foresaw they would overthrow his religion.

Mr. Otis reproached the nation, parliaments and kings, with injustice, ungenerosity, ingratitude, cruelty and perfidy, in all their conduct toward this country, in a style of oratory that I have never heard equalled in this or any other country.

JOHN ADAMS.

Judge Tudor.

AGRICULTURE.

From the New York Republican Chronicle.

The following circular letter, addressed to the president, secretaries and members of the several agricultural societies in the nation, has been communicated for publication in the Mercantile Advertiser:

New York, Sept. 25, 1818.

SIR—I have the pleasure to inform you that *Hetruria* wishes to open an agricultural correspondence with *Fredonia*. This has been communicated to me by the consul general, William Shaler, esq. in a dispatch from Florence, introducing to my particular attention Signore Ombrosi, a gentleman of great respectability, employed in the administration of the Tuscan government, connected with the most eminent persons there, and capable of giving satisfactory answers to every thing relating to the arts and sciences, that may be reasonably asked of him.

There exists in Florence an academy called the georgophilists, which acts as a common centre of instruction in Tuscany. It acquired high reputation under the president Zucchini. Its members possess great zeal in collecting information, and are constantly making experiments at the botanic garden established during the time of the grand duke Cosmo I. Their inquiries, in addition to the knowledge of simples, herbs and plants, extend to the productions of foreign countries.—That their exertions may not languish, but be kept brisk and lively, information is sought concerning the rural economy of the United States. They conceive that a knowledge of its progress and condition transmitted by a faithful correspondent in this country, will be of great advantage to Italy.

All kinds of information on such subjects may be transmitted to Signore Ombrosi, through Thomas Appleton, esq. the American consul at Leghorn. Mr. O. thereupon proposes an equivalent by forwarding all the intelligence in his power, that may promise improvement or advantage to the United States.

I recommend an overture so honorable to our country to the respectful consideration of my fellow citizens; not doubting they will, as I do, duly estimate the importance of the intercourse proposed between our happy and prosperous America and that classical and cultivated region of Europe.

Accept the assurance of my respect.

SAM'L. L. MITCHILL.

From the Philadelphia Union.

Being of the fraternity of journalists, we beg leave to say that the subjoined article, copied from the New York Evening Post, of the 29th September, gave us the first intimation of the claims of captain W. Edward Fiott, his officers

and crew, upon the hospitality of the publishers of newspapers or other citizens of Philadelphia. The remarks attached to the article, by the editor of the New York Evening Post, are in the very spirit of candor and liberality. Why did not captain Fiott and the others mention who were "the printers of Philadelphia" who refused to insert their communications?

The printers of Philadelphia having refused to insert the following in their papers, unless for the exorbitant reward of twelve dollars, the undersigned are obliged to insert it at New York:

Philadelphia, Sept. 24.

Capt. W. Edward Fiott, his officers and crew, late belonging to the British ship *Queen*, wrecked on the coast of Florida, beg to return thanks for any attention they may have received from a few of the gentlemen and citizens of Philadelphia.

At the same time they feel it their duty to mark their disgust at the low attempts in others to seduce them from allegiance and loyalty to their much beloved king, and desertion from their highly favored and esteemed country of true liberty.

They are thus induced to notice any attention they may have received from a few, as the only means in their power at present of evincing their gratitude.

And, on the contrary, in making known their disgust, they may save from deceit and disappointments other of their loyal countrymen, who from distress might be induced to desert their colors, and who afterwards, *we have experienced*, are deserted and distressed in their turn.

(Signed)

Wm. Edwd. Fiott, captain,
John Creed, mate,
James Spencer, steward,
B. Berthander, cook,
W. Jane, carpenter.

SEAMEN.

James Toole, Benj. Poole,
James Lawson, Wm. Vincent,
Thomas Usher, Charles Gyles,
James Robust, John James.
D. Bernard,

Remarks by the New York Evening Post.

We publish the preceding at the request of captain Fiott, because we think it no more than right that he should have an opportunity to make known his complaint. But, we think, that the charge against the inhabitants of Philadelphia, that they attempted to seduce his officers and crew "from their allegiance to their much loved king," &c ought to have been fixed upon individual Americans, before any such reproach should be attempted to be charged upon the citizens at large.

EMIGRATION.

From the Cork Southern Reporter.

Among the mass of information which we have from time to time collected for the instruction of persons desirous to emigrate to the United States, we have not yet published any thing more important, or more likely to prove so practically useful, as the following letter. It is valuable on another account. It sketches briefly, but impressively, the flourishing state of that happy country, and the contented condition of its industrious people. We need only mention that the letter is from our countryman, Thomas A. Emmett, Esq. to obtain for its contents the most implicit reliance. The

long residence of that gentleman in the States, and his official situation, have afforded him all the opportunities of obtaining information, and his attachment to, and exertions in favor of, such of his countrymen as have crossed the Atlantic, bespeak the sincerity and value of his advice:—

"New-York, March 10, 1818.

"Dear —, On my return to New-York, from which I have been for two months absent on business, I received your letter. Although it is many years since I had the pleasure of seeing you, yet, I assure you, I do not forget you, nor any of my — friends, and that I should be very happy to render a service to any of your father's children; but I am much afraid that, in the present instance, the best service I can render to you is to explain to you candidly, the impossibility of having your wishes complied with, either through my influence, or any other I could point out to you. I perfectly comprehend what you mean by a civil employment, such as a gentleman would accept; but such is the rigid economy of our government, that there are very few situations of that kind to be found under them, and those few are entirely filled (with many expectants for every vacancy) by the immediate friends and connexions of those in power. The qualifications which your — possesses are of that kind which very much abound among the native-born citizens, and it is here as in every other country, foreigners can't aspire to any thing of that nature, at least until after many years of residence, and having formed extensive connexions among the natives. A merchant, with intelligence and capital—a mechanic or farmer who has the means, may immediately stand on fair grounds of competition with the citizen; but when it comes to civil or military employment, it must be very distinguished merit, or rare and accidental good fortune, that procures one of them for a foreigner.

"Whether it would answer your views to send your — at all to America permit me to doubt. It is a country possessing uncommon advantages, but very many have latterly come out from Ireland, who are entirely unfit to avail themselves of them. Young men who hope to earn their bread by the use of the pen in any way, will infallibly be disappointed. The country is full of such, who have established connexions here, and are as good as can be imported. The same is the fate of those who, having themselves got some education, hope to succeed by teaching others. Merchants may advantageously come out, if they have knowledge, correspondence and capital; but those who may, if they conduct themselves rightly, have fortune at their command, are the tradesmen in the useful handicraft lines, and the farmers, provided they have saved enough to support them till they can look about and settle themselves. I would advise all others to consider well before they come out here on speculation, for they will have to struggle through all the difficulties of being strangers, and to work as hard and be as industrious as they would be at home. Industry, indeed, is the characteristic and first requisite of this country. We have very few estates gentlemen (as they are called in Ireland) and no middlemen; but we have very many farmers, who own, as their fee simple property, farms that in Ireland would be called estates, and who cultivate them with their own hands, as well as by hired laborers, and drive their own wagons to market with the produce of their farms. They are as independent and as hap-

py as kings, but they are not above any labor that is wanting to their comfort or wealth. It is a state of society, of which, without seeing it, you can form no idea, and the ignorance of which has sent out among us many foolish adventurers.

You will, I trust, excuse the plain sincerity of this letter, which is written with a wish of saving you more than probable future disappointments.

"There probably are some friends still remaining to me in and about —, who would willingly receive the assurances of my regard. I would not undertake to specify, not knowing what casualties may have happened; but if such there be still living, I should be glad they knew I still preserve a lively affection for them and their country. With best wishes for you and your family,

"I am, my dear —,

"Your obedient servant,

"THOMAS ADDIS EMMETT."

[We copied the above from the London Globe of the 7th of August.]

RELIGION.

From the *Utica (N. Y.) Patriot*.

ONEIDA INDIANS.

On Sunday, the 13th ult. the Right Rev. Bishop Hobart visited the Oneida Indians, for the purpose of administering the sacraments and ordinances of the church. On these occasions the morning prayer was read in their own language, by Mr. Eleazer Williams, a young man of Indian extraction, who has been regularly educated, and who is licensed by the bishop as the religious instructor of the Indians. The Indians present, joined in the service with great solemnity and devotion, and many of them repeated the responses. They were addressed at considerable length by the bishop, Mr. Williams, acting as interpreter; who also interpreted to them the offices of baptism, confirmation, and the Lord's Supper, which the Bishop administered. Twenty-four children were baptised, 89 Indians, young persons and adults, confirmed, and 24 received the holy communion. None were confirmed but those who had been previously prepared by Mr. Williams; and among the number were several of those called the second Christian Party, who, about two years since, solemnly professed the Christian faith. This renunciation of Paganism was the result of repeated and long continued conferences with Mr. Williams, on the evidences of scripture, and on the nature of the doctrines and duties of Christianity.

The place of worship being nearly filled by the Indians, the white people were necessarily excluded. But the few who were admitted were much impressed with the solemnity. The reverence and devotion with which the Indians joined in the confessions; the supplications and praises of the Liturgy; the solemn attention with which they listened to the instructions and exhortations of the bishop; the humility and thankfulness, evidenced by their prostration on their knees, and by their tears which flowed down the cheeks of several of them, with which they devoted themselves, in the apostolic "laying on of hands," to the God who made them, and the Saviour who shed his blood for them, powerfully interested the feelings of all present.

The Oneidas amount to above a thousand souls, and it must afford great pleasure to every benevolent mind, to hear that the labors of Mr. Williams, under the authority of the Protestant Epis-

copal Church in this state, for the spiritual improvement of his unfortunate countrymen, are thus attended with the divine blessing. We understand that the bishop is fully satisfied with the piety, the prudence and the laborious zeal of Mr. Williams, and with his other qualifications for the instruction of his countrymen.

In the afternoon of the same day, the bishop officiated in the unfinished church erected for the Indians, to a large congregation of white people, who were necessarily excluded from the services of the morning, and administered confirmation.—The same ordinance was administered the next day at Manlius, and on the succeeding day at O nondaga Hill, where a new church was consecrated by the name of Zion Church.

From the Liverpool Courier of August 19.

UNITED STATES.

The war with the Indians, carried on by general Jackson, presents a horrid character of ferocious atrocity. The orders of this officer to carry on an exterminating warfare against the men is little relieved by the exception of the women and children; for what must be their lot, when their natural protectors are cut off? We can see no means of palliating these brutal excesses, dishonorable to the officer who is employed in them, even if he is acting under the orders of his government; and if he is not, that government is called upon by the sacredness of character to disavow them in the most expressive manner. It is really sickening to see a civilized state introducing a barbarism of feeling and practice among its subjects; cheapening human life; familiarizing scenes of slaughter, and enervating the principles of justice, and the sympathies of humanity. (1)—Let us even suppose that the Indians have been the aggressors; that they have given just provocation by their harsh and savage warfare: then examples of severity are necessary. They may be painful; but, upon the whole, be acts of humanity to the community generally. But is extermination necessary? Is a powerful state, with a military force at its command, sufficient to overrun the country and keep the people, if necessary, in entire subjection, under the necessity of filling it with universal slaughter? (2) That is impossible; and the conduct of Jackson must, therefore, be in the abhorrence and reprobation of the world; and if not punished by his government, must fix upon the state itself a deep and graceless stain.

The fact appears to be, that the constant encroachments of the Americans upon the Indian grounds has excited a hostile spirit among the

(1) When we read this passage we are induced to ask ourselves, is it a *British* print, in the reign of lord Castlereagh, that uses such language? Is it a print of that monarchy which has massacred millions of men in the East Indies, converted Ireland into a slaughter-house, and assisted to fill America with negroes kidnapped from the shores of Africa, that dares to insult us with reproaches of "cheapening human life; familiarizing scenes of slaughter, and enervating the principles and the sympathies of humanity?" The only answer which this base scribbler merits for his insolence, is the expression of a sentiment of scorn for the detestable hypocrisy which he manifests.

(2) Ask yourselves. It was Great Britain that first set us the example. Read the history of the war of the American revolution, and you will there find what was the character of her feelings for the Indians.

savages. This is not surprising. There may be great truth in the favorite principle of the Americans, that the claims of savages to grounds which they can only occupy for hunting, ought not to arrest the progress of civilization. But this maxim rests upon principles which the mind of a savage cannot be expected to comprehend. He argues more directly; he says: "You take away our hunting grounds, you take away our food, you are, therefore, our enemies." To our minds there is as true logic in this as the other, though the science of political economy may not glaze it over with its terms. Unquestionably no nation has a right to deprive another of the means of subsistence; and till the Indians learn the arts of civilization, hunting is the only means of furnishing them with the necessities of life. The only honorable mode of proceeding in this case, is to proceed as William Penn did, and purchase a country. (1) When this is agreed upon, the savages retire backwards and fix their abodes deeper in the wilderness. But, if to this are added kind and conciliatory attempts to introduce agriculture and the useful arts among them, not only is an enlargement of territory acquired, (for one hundred square miles of land cultivated will better support a tribe of Indians than one thousand of hunting ground; and all the surplus land is then fairly thrown into the national stock,) but new subjects are acquired, who must, as civilization advances, merge into the mass of the superior people. Little of either, we fear, has been done by the Americans, and the indiscriminate massacre of a helpless people is but a poor apology for the neglect. It is in the nature of things, that the oppressed are hated because they are injured, and again injured because they are hated. (2)

We fear that the execution of Arbuthnot and his companions is another atrocity, and one which must call for the interference of our government. From the present aspect of the case, Arbuthnot was a respectable commercial man, not a military character at all; and, from his good name among the Seminole Indians, was engaged by them to make some representations of the wrongs they were sustaining from the Americans, to the British government, their ally. For this, it appears, he has been most barbarously, and in defiance of the law of nations, put to death. A succession of charges have of late fastened themselves upon the character of the United States, and we shall be happy if they are able satisfactorily to explain them. (3)

(1) Why, then, have you not followed the example of that venerable man? You persecuted him as you massacred the American Indians and the natives of Asia. Your government is a kind of political crocodile, that sheds tears of compassion only for the purpose of delusion.

(2) This is the basis of your policy in India. You injured the natives of India; your fears of retaliation made you hate them; and from that hate, and the unalterable bloodiness of your career to destruction, you pursue them with unmitigated ferocity.

(3) "Explain them!" To whom? It is long since the palace of St. James was their chapel of confession and penitence.—By what sort of impertinence is it that you presume to call us to account for our actions? You, whose hands are dyed with so much innocent blood in the four quarters of the globe? Do you imagine that we fear you? Do not deceive yourselves in that particular. We have flogged you twice already, and we can do it again if necessary.

To the Editor of the National Register.

SIR.—As the public prints teem with essays concerning the treatment which the Spanish Patriots ought to meet with in our ports, in relation to their contest with Spain and the episode of a war which general Artigas is waging against the Portuguese in Brasil, I have thought you would have no objection to insert the annexed documents in your useful paper. If they answer no other end, they may serve as aliment for those who are fond of disputation. Yours, &c.

A READER.

From the British Annual Register for the year 1776.

The two following papers seem to exhibit the extremes of zeal and indifference, with which the powers of Europe regard the present quarrel between Great Britain and her North American colonies; and, therefore, cannot but be entertaining to the reader.

Decree of his most faithful majesty the king of Portugal, dated the 4th of July, 1776.

Whereas we have lately been informed, that the British colonies of North America have, by an act of the congress held on the 5th of May last past, not only declared themselves entirely free from all subjection to the crown of Great Britain, but were moreover actually employed in forming and enacting laws by their own private authority, in opposition to the lawful rights of our brother, friend, and ally, the king of Great Britain: and whereas so pernicious an example ought to engage every prince, even those it interests the least, not to abet, favor, or assist, by any means, directly or indirectly, such subjects united in such direct and open rebellion against their natural sovereign: it is our pleasure, and we do hereby ordain, that no ship, with lading or without, coming from any of the ports of the aforesaid British America, shall be allowed any intercourse with, or entrance into any of the ports of these our kingdoms, or of the dominions thereunto belonging; but that, on the contrary, they shall be forced away immediately on their arrival, without succour of any kind whatever: and that as to the masters of vessels who have hitherto been suffered to enter (there not appearing reason for their being excluded) it shall be notified to them, that within the precise term of eight days, to be counted successively, they shall quit the said ports with their vessels, which shall first be searched, in order to discover if they have gun powder on board, or any other of those warlike stores, the export of which was prohibited to them by our royal decree of the 21st of October last, directed to the officers of our arsenal and exportation duties: and that if any such stores or ammunition shall be found put on board by stealth, the said vessels, as a capture from declared rebels, shall be confiscated for the use of carrying on the public buildings; and so be it understood by the council of our finances, which shall order printed copies of this our decree to be taken off, and fixed up in all the public places of the city of Lisbon, and in all the ports of this kingdom, and that of Algarve, that it may come to the knowledge of all, and that no one may plead ignorance.

Palace of the Aejuda, fourth of June, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six.

With the royal signature.

Substance of a letter, dated at St. Ildefonso, the 7th of October, written by the marquis De Grimaldi, to the governor of Bilbao, relative to an American corsair, which had taken five English ships, and had been detained thereupon at said port, at the request of the English vice-consul; with the proceedings of the governor, in consequence thereof.

"That having received advice from the governor of Bilbao, respecting the detention of an American ship, named the *Hawke*, captain John Lee, and the several attestations of the persons concerned, which had been laid before his majesty, he had been pleased to declare, 'That in consequence of the amity subsisting between his catholic majesty and the king of Great Britain, he should maintain a perfect neutrality during the present war; that he should not give any aid to the colonists; but should not deny their being admitted into any ports of his dominions, while they conformed to the laws of the country.'

In consequence of the above letter, the governor set at liberty the American vessel, delivered her back her papers, and supplied her with such provisions, water, &c. (care being taken that no prohibited goods should be sent on board) as should enable her to proceed on her voyage.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

GREAT BRITAIN

Liverpool, August 19, 1818.—The harvest is now in full activity in every part of this neighborhood. In many instances the wheat fields are entirely reaped. We may infer from this that in the middle and southern districts of the kingdom, the harvest is mostly secured. Northward of Lancaster, we are informed it is much more backward, and scarcely begun. The crop is almost every where clean, sound and even; not extremely heavy but of excellent quality.

We are sorry to find by the Manchester papers, that the question between the masters and operative spinners, still remains unsettled.

A Spanish schooner, captured off Cape Finisterre, by the privateer *Union*, of Buenos Ayres, being in want of provisions, has put into Penzance, where she was taken possession of by the revenue cutter. Lord Exmouth, commander of the Plymouth station, has directed her removal to Falmouth, to wait the determination of government.

SOUTH AMERICA.

By way of Nashville, Sept. 1, 1818.—Extract of a letter, written by a Tennessean lately at the Island of Margarita, to his friend in Nashville.

After writing my last letter to you, I visited the shore of the Island of Margarita, where I saw a miserable set of beings and a number of the officers of the army and navy of the Patriots of South America, among whom were many English officers, just arrived from England, who curse the service, and are determined to quit it as early as possible. Some English officers have been in the service fifteen months, and have not received a month's pay yet. The soldiers and sailors also, complain very much of a service in which they are badly fed and very rarely paid. There is no efficient discipline kept up, either in their army or navy. An officer was heard to say, in the presence of admiral Brion and gen. Arismendi, that he would quit the damned service as soon as an opportunity offered. Are such expressions an evidence of discipline? Will such loose discip-

line enable them to command success? I think not—and it is the opinion of every well informed officer I have conversed with, that unless a strict discipline can be introduced into their army and navy, the South Americans must inevitably fall, as party spirit, that bane of all free governments, has obtained a firm root both in the army and navy.

I was extremely disgusted with the personal appearance and blood thirsty conduct of general Arismendi, who confessed that he had, with his own arm, murdered four hundred Spaniards in cold blood! In a ramble on the beach I discovered a large number of human skulls and bones, unburied at this late day, which were of the persons murdered by this savage general, in whose presence I could scarcely suppress my indignation.

The Royalists have lately possessed themselves of the wife of this general, which will check his savage conduct in future. He has declared, by proclamation, that if they offer her the least violence, he will put six thousand Spaniards to death. He will soon quit Margarita for the Main.

General Gomez is governor of this island, and is very generally respected. With admiral Brion I am truly pleased. He is in every respect the hero and the gentleman—he certainly was born to command. He appears to me to be the only officer I have seen of the army or navy of the Patriots, that has embarked in their cause with truly patriotic principles. He has abandoned the society of a beloved family, and sacrificed a princely fortune, to serve a cause, which I much fear will not succeed—but his heroic soul will not suffer him to sink under his disappointments and misfortunes, and he is still ardent in his belief that success will eventually crown their effort. He is in continued dread of a mutiny on board of his squadron, and never appears on deck without being well armed, as was the case of Paul Jones. When he goes into action, he nails his colors to the mast head, and stations a man at the magazine to blow up the vessel, in the event of his being obliged to surrender. He got under way at the same time our vessel did, with his squadron, consisting of a sloop of 26 guns, a brig and two schooners for St. Bartholomews, where he expected to meet some troops and provisions from England, and if not disappointed in them, he will make an attack on Porto Rico, of which, he says, he will soon be master. In my letter I mentioned that the crew of one of his brigs had mutinied and ran off with the vessel—she has not yet been heard of, which I very much regret, as there are several of my countrymen on board. Mr. Irvine went passenger in the admiral's ship to St. Bartholomews, where he will get a passage to the Oronoke.

From a Norfolk paper of Sept. 30, 1818.

The following list comprises all the vessels of war regularly commissioned by the republic of Buenos Ayres, and destined to cruise in the Atlantic Ocean. There possibly may be other cruisers which have obtained, and still hold, commissions from the Buenos Ayrean government, but having subsequently procured others from Artigas, to qualify them for capturing Portuguese vessels, they have forfeited the former; nor dare they show themselves in any port within the jurisdiction of Buenos Ayres, and are liable to be captured when fallen in with by the regular armed vessels of that government.

Besides the vessels here enumerated there are many others cruising in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, some of which are of a large class.

Ship Vigilancia, Ross, 16 guns.

—Union, Brown, 14 do.

Brig Invincible, Jewett, 20 do.

—Rio de la Plata, Davy, 16 do.

—Independencia del Sud, Grinnalds, 15 do.

—Creolio, Paul, 12 do.

—Pueyrredon, Franklin, 13 do.

Schr. Buenos Ayres, Dieter, 10 do.

—Julian des Forrest, Wilson, 8 do.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Extract of a letter from captain Thomas Wilson, of the schooner Margaret, of Philadelphia, dated

Bermuda, September 7, 1818.

I arrived here after a passage of five days from our Capes, and the day after my arrival we had the severest hurricane that had been experienced for many years. There were 25 vessels in the harbor—every vessel went ashore but the Margaret and two others; several filled after they went ashore. The Margaret being deeply laden, I have no doubt but she would have been lost, had she got ashore. In the course of the night she parted the small bower cable, and certainly must have gone ashore but for the other anchor hooking into an old one that had been laying for several years, which I had hove up after the gale. I lost the flying jib-boom and quarter piece by a vessel running foul after the gale had commenced. The inhabitants for several days were doing nothing but picking up particles of the vessels wrecked—every man deploring his loss. Several houses were blown down, and two sloops on the stocks were blown off.

CUBA.

Letter from Havana, dated Sept. 6, 1818.—After many difficulties, the ultra marine proofs have been obtained in the suit of William Devisbill, Henry B. Stripper, and Nathaniel Woodder, charged with piracy, &c. &c. It is requested that any person or persons, who can give information in favor of the abovementioned, will certify the same with great exactness to any of the Spanish consuls in the United States, by which they may probably save the lives of these unhappy men.—Whatever documents may be produced of their conduct, late employment, or any thing else in their favor, will be forwarded with the greatest despatch to Joaquin Jose Garcia, Esq. of this city, who has charitably undertaken to defend their cause.

The following is a description of the above persons: William Devisbill, a native of New-York, aged 28 years, and by profession a sailor—light hair, and middle size. Henry B. Stripper, a native of Long-Island, aged 34 years, and by profession a sailor—short made, dark hair and complexion. Nathaniel Woodder, a native of New-Jersey, aged 25 years, and by profession a sailor—middle size, pale, and dark hair.

UPPER CANADA.

York, Sept. 17, 1818.—Arrived on Thursday last, in the steam boat, from Kingston, his grace the duke of Richmond, lord Frederick Lennox, lord George Lennox, lieutenant colonel Ready, lieutenant colonel Cockburn, major Bowles, major Loring, and captain Montresor, R. N.

His grace, with the same gentlemen, (except major Loring,) accompanied by his excellency sir Peregrine Maitland and lady Sarah Maitland,

went to Niagara on Saturday, visited the Falls, and returned by the steam boat on Tuesday.

On Saturday the magistrates and principal inhabitants of this town waited on his grace the governor in chief with the following address:

To the most noble Charles Lennox, duke of Richmond, earl of March and Aubigny in France, duke of Lennox and earl of Darnley, knight of the most noble order of the garter, governor in chief and captain general commanding his majesty's forces in British North America, &c. &c. &c.

We, his majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the magistrates and inhabitants of York, beg leave to approach your grace with our most sincere congratulations on your arrival in this province, and embrace with great satisfaction the opportunity it affords us of paying that tribute of respect which is so justly due to your illustrious house.

The great anxiety manifested by your present journey to decide from actual observation upon the wants of the provinces committed to your charge, and to apply the proper remedies, is received as a convincing pledge of the benefits which we anticipate from your grace's administration.

Though feelingly sensible of the great sacrifices made by your grace in leaving England for so distant a portion of the British empire, we assure ourselves that the vast field of extensive usefulness which it opens will appear to your grace an agreeable equivalent for every privation. To promote the industry of the inhabitants, transform the wilderness into fruitful fields, to call forth the resources of the Canadas, and put in action their various natural advantages, many of which still lie dormant, to extend the influence of true religion, and to place the education of youth on a firm foundation, are objects of the most noble ambition, and which yield in their accomplishment a satisfaction that can never fade away.

Persuaded that these objects will occupy the united counsels of your grace and your distinguished relative, who more immediately directs the government of this province, and whose ardent desire to promote the public good begins already to be felt, we look forward to the future with the most sanguine expectations.

To which his grace replied,

GENTLEMEN—I feel much obliged to you for your very flattering address. The prosperity and improvement of your province will, at all times, engage my most anxious solicitude, and I am persuaded I do but justice to the distinguished person who more immediately directs the government of Upper Canada, in assuring you of his aid and co-operation in contributing to whatever may add to the peace, internal comfort, and happiness of its inhabitants.

Detroit, Sept. 18, 1818.—The assizes for the western district of Upper Canada were held last week at Sandwich by chief justice Powell, but the proceedings do not prove so interesting as had been expected, and no trial came on relative to the transactions of the North West Company. The ordinary business of the district occupied the court three days—during the rest of the week nothing was done except by the grand jury. On Monday a bill of indictment was preferred against the earl of Selkirk and others for resistance to legal process at fort William, but was thrown out

by the grand jury. Another indictment was then preferred against his lordship and several others for a conspiracy to injure or destroy the trade of the North West Company; in support of which a great multitude of their servants were brought forward as witnesses. The grand jury were occupied for three days in hearing their testimony, and the attorney general attended to conduct their examinations and to marshal the evidence. It was at first proposed that Mr Simon McGillivray, a partner in the North West Company, should do this office; but this was resisted by the grand jury.

On Thursday the earl of Selkirk offered some observations to the court on the impropriety of Mr Mackintosh, the agent of the North West Company, being on the grand jury; but the court determined the objection was not valid. Some discussion took place at the same time as to the examination of the witnesses being conducted by the attorney general, which his lordship complained of as a harsh and unusual proceeding; and observed that nothing of the kind had been done in Lower Canada on the indictments presented against the North West Company, and that even in cases of the greatest intricacy the witnesses had been examined by the grand jury alone. The attorney general, however, maintained that in this case it was necessary for him to insist on his privilege, on account of the complication of the evidence, and disclaimed any intention of putting leading questions to the witnesses, or conducting the examination so as to bias the jury.

The grand jury were occupied till Saturday evening in discussing the merits of the case, and came not then to a determination. On Monday morning, the 14th, they met again, but on account of the bad weather some of them were not in attendance at the usual hour. About noon the chief justice observed, that the court had already shown an unusual degree of indulgence to the grand jury, and had waited an unprecedented length of time for their deliberation: that it was unreasonable to wait any longer without any business before the court, and therefore adjourned sine die. The attorney general then went into the jury room, took the bill off the table, and told the gentlemen of the jury that they need not continue their deliberations any longer.

These circumstances are so extraordinary that they could not be expected to pass without animadversion. The prevailing opinion is, that the chief justice had found that the grand jury were not disposed to do as they were bid, and broke up the court in order to spare the mortification of having the bill formally thrown out. It is also surmised that some other matters, not agreeable to the North West Company, were in the hands of the grand jury, and likely to be brought forward by way of presentment—particularly a charge of perjury against some of the witnesses, and a charge against Mr. Simon McGillivray for resistance to legal process, and assaulting a constable in the execution of his office. The independent conduct of the grand jury certainly deserves great praise.

LOWER CANADA.

Montreal, Sept. 26, 1818.—Arrived at the Mansion House Hotel J. Buchanan, esq. his majesty's consul at New York, who, we understand, has been at York (Upper Canada) to meet his excellency sir Peregrine Maitland, on the subject of

receiving such British subjects as have landed in the United States, and are desirous of obtaining lands in Upper Canada. We are happy to learn that Mr. Buchanan has succeeded in the object of his journey. He has been assured by his excellency that every facility will be promptly afforded to all his majesty's loyal and industrious subjects who may wish to proceed to the upper province; and that large districts of the most favorably situated lands will be immediately surveyed for the accommodation of the vast numbers who are directing their steps to those fruitful regions.

We are also informed that the delays which have hitherto attended the locating of settlers will be in future avoided. His excellency being determined to give his most earnest attention to the emigrants who are from the same district, having their lands as contiguous to each other as possible. Arrangements will also be made for directing them on their route, so that the many hardships these poor people suffer on landing may be avoided.

The public will observe by the advertisement in this day's Herald, that the general cattle show is to take place on Tuesday morning next, on the Hay Market. It is to be hoped, for the encouragement of the breed of cattle in this district, that the exhibition will be well attended.

HOME AFFAIRS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Worcester, Sept. 30, 1818.—At a late term of the supreme judicial court, in this town, six young men, belonging to Bolton, in this county, were indicted for a riot, and pleaded guilty. The ringleader, Samuel Warner, was sentenced to imprisonment, in the county jail for six months, and the others for three months, and to pay costs of prosecution. The facts of this transaction are as follows, viz. A young lady belonging to Bolton, in the month of July last, was engaged to be married to the brother of Warner, who, being apprehensive that if the marriage should take place, his paternal interest would descend to his brother, in exclusion of himself, determined to prevent it. Actuated by these selfish and depraved views, he circulated reports unfavorable to her character as a woman, and procured a number of persons to unite with him in the execution of a most barbarous and wicked scheme. They accordingly assembled one evening, waylaid her on her return home, placed her on a rail, and carried her the distance of a mile and a half, she at the same time making all the resistance in her power, and uttering shrieks of terror which would have melted the hearts of any but a body of ruffians. In the course of the affray, she fell once from the rail, which was carried shoulder high, and experienced a severe shock. She was again replaced. The injury sustained by her was so great, that she was immediately confined to her bed, and for some time it was considered doubtful whether she would survive. She is still in a very feeble state, and by no means out of danger. It appeared in evidence that this female had always borne an unsullied character, and had never given occasion to any unfavorable suspicion. The prisoners endeavored to extenuate their crime by alleging that they were imposed upon by the representations of Warner, and by showing that they had been respectable and industrious young men. But these considerations will by no means

excuse, and hardly palliate, conduct distinguished by such strong marks of brutality and violence; and we think their punishment was as mild as it could have been consistently with the circumstances of the case.

VIRGINIA.

Norfolk, Sept. 21, 1818.—Sixteen Spanish seamen were brought to this place on Saturday night in the East river packet, captain Turner, from Matthews county, and put under the care of the Spanish consul. These men state that they were part of the crew of the Spanish schooner called the *La Mela*, (alias *Suficiente*), commanded by captain Don Jose Carboner, which sailed from Havana on the 15th August last, bound on a voyage to the coast of Africa; that on the 31st of the same month, in lat. 32, long. 70, they fell in with an armed brig under gen. Artigas' colors, called *El Oriental Irresistible*, capt. —, a resident of Baltimore, as they understand from her crew, who captured the *La Mela*, and after taking from on board 21 of her crew, leaving the captain and five men on board the prize, she was manned with a prize crew and ordered for Margaritta. Four days after their capture they fell in with the American ship *Good Return*, Wm. C. Sands master, of and from Baltimore, and were put immediately on board that vessel, the captain of the privateer furnished captain S. at the same time with plenty of provisions and water to carry them to St. Bartholomews, and paying also for each man \$22. As soon as captain S. had got the prisoners in charge, he ordered them to be put in irons, between decks, and in this situation they remained until the following day, when they were brought up and ordered to work, with threats and menaces; that they should lose their lives if they dared disobey. During the night they remained in irons, they heard at times a considerable bustle upon deck, and occasionally the rowing of boats, as if passing from the vessel they were in to some other; and bags and boxes of money, as they believed, were repeatedly thrown upon deck and into the cabin, as they distinctly heard the noise of dollars jingling when the bag or box was thrown down.

A few days afterwards some of the crew of the ship attempted to rise upon the captain and officers, but were overpowered and put in irons; and while in this situation one of them was repeatedly beaten and whipped most inhumanely by some of the crew. After receiving on board the treasure, captain Sands proceeded for Baltimore, and on his passage, a few days before he arrived in the bay, was boarded by a schooner from that port and ordered thither. The ship accordingly entered the Chesapeake, and anchored some where near the mouth of East river, on the 14th instant. The day following the Spanish seamen were ordered by captain Sands to be put on shore, but on their begging that they might be taken to Baltimore, as they understood the ship was going there, or to be sent to Norfolk in the pilot boat which was in company, captain Sands threatened them that if they did not embark immediately on board the pilot boat, he would have them tied and thrown overboard. They accordingly went on board the boat under an escort of armed men from the ship, and were set on shore without any means of subsistence, and in a country where they were entire strangers. They were soon relieved by the humanity of some of the citizens, and taken care of until their situation was made

known to their consul in Baltimore, who lost no time in employing the same person who brought him the account of it, to return and bring them to this port.

It is further reported by these men, that they understood, whilst on board the Good Return, that she had been despatched from Baltimore to meet a large Portuguese prize at sea, made by the Irresistible, and to take from on board of her a part of her cargo, and return with it to Baltimore; but by some fatality they had missed her. They say, also, that they understood the privateer had taken and destroyed 27 Portuguese vessels, and that she had her hold full of specie when she captured the La Meia.

Captain Ham, of the cutter, was instructed to proceed to East river, by the collector of Baltimore, on his hearing of the Good Return's being there; but he returned the next evening, and stated that he could discover nothing to justify his detaining her, as she had regularly cleared at Baltimore for the West Indies, on the 8th August last.

The Good Return anchored in the bite of Craney Island last evening.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Raleigh, Sept. 25, 1818.—We have pleasure in stating that the works, which the commissioners of the city have had on hand for about three years, are at length completed, and the city is furnished with a regular and constant supply of water, (in addition to their pumps and neighboring springs,) which fills three reservoirs placed under ground in different parts of the city, containing about 8,000 gallons, besides supplying several hydrants in convenient situations, affording water sufficient for culinary and other purposes, and a supply always in readiness, in cases of fire.

The water is conveyed from springs nearly a mile and a half distant in wooden pipes. No source of water in the vicinity being of sufficient height to pass into the city by its own gravity, it became necessary to have recourse to machinery. After running about half a mile, therefore, this spring water enters a propelling engine, worked by a water wheel, (turned by a stream from the Rocky Branch connected through wooden trunks for about 600 yards,) which keeps in constant motion four forcing pumps that raise the water 110 feet into a tower about 600 yards distant, whence it descends by its own gravity to a reservoir in the state house yard, (an elevated situation,) a distance of 120½ yards; from whence the other parts of the city are supplied.

These works, which have been constructed under the direction of that ingenious mechanic, Mr Jacob Lasm, (formerly of Bethany, but now of this city,) do credit both to the artist and to the citizens who have effected such desirable objects. as they not only evince considerable mechanical skill, but a determination in the inhabitants of Raleigh to spare no expense or exertions to render the city not only a pleasant and healthy, but a safe and comfortable residence.

MISSOURI TERRITORY.

St. Louis, Sept. 4, 1818.—A gentleman informs us that before the winter sets in there will be near 3,000,000 of brick laid in this town since the first of April last, and he believes, from a general acquaintance with the citizens, that double that quantity would be laid this season if materials and workmen could be obtained on moderate

terms. Boards and scantling are enormously high and extremely scarce. Half a dozen saws propelled by steam could be profitably employed here. Common laborers are much wanted—none can be had for less than \$1 50 per day for the season through. A few laborers from the eastward have been enabled to secure themselves 160 acres of land, each, by their labor this season.

EDITOR'S CABINET.

Thomas Addis Emmett and Emigrants to the United States.—We publish to-day (page 229) a letter bearing the signature of Mr. Thomas Addis Emmett, formerly a distinguished lawyer of Ireland, and at present an eminent member of the bar in New York, and holding an office in that state.—From what cause we know not, but it is very certain that the writer of that letter has run into a very gross mistake when he represents that emigrants are not generously promoted to civil and military employments in the United States. If our government has erred in this particular, it has erred on the side of indulgency to foreigners; and none have partaken more of the bounty of the public in bestowing posts of honor and profit than Mr Emmett's countrymen. Mr. Emmett, indeed, ought to have been the last man in the world to propagate such an opinion, since he is himself a striking instance of the partiality of the Americans to the enlightened sons of Erin. Excluded, by his revolutionary principles, from distinction under the British government, he came to these shores with no other helps than the reputation of his sufferings and the fame of his talents: he was most cordially received, almost immediately made a citizen of New York, and invested with a respectable office in that commonwealth.—What, in his own person, could he wish for more? His abilities are, it is true, far above mediocrity; but, to speak with frankness, he is by no means intellectually equal to very many of the native Americans. Comparisons are odious: we shall not, therefore, at this time, be more explicit. All that we mean to say, as it relates to Mr. Emmett personally, is, that *he*, above all men, should not utter ungracious reproaches with regard to the patronage which emigrants of good parts receive in the United States. If he will turn to the official register of officers and agents, civil, military, and naval, in the service of the United States on the 30th of September, 1817, he will find that there were, at that date, *upwards of three hundred and fifteen* persons who were born in foreign countries (Ireland, England, Scotland, France, Saxony, Germany, Switzerland, Corsica, St. Domingo) holding offices under the government of the United States, in every department, from the post of minister plenipotentiary to the place of mail contractor—without including members of

Congress and various officers under the several state governments. In fact, there is no country on the face of the globe where foreigners are viewed with so favorable an eye as they are in the United States. Our ministers to France and to Russia are both foreigners born; and there is one office at Washington in which there are so many foreigners, that it is familiarly known by the name of the *foreign office*. At this moment we peruse in the newspapers accounts of a man by the name of Baptis Irvine, noted for his opposition to the administration of President Madison, who appears to be figuring away at Angostura, on the Orinoco, as an agent of our government, with as much *clat* as if he were an ambassador extraordinary. This man was born in a foreign land; assailed the political character of President Monroe, when secretary of state; is reputed to have cried out, at an electioneering meeting in New York, "*down with the natives*;" and yet we find him called to office and employed on a mission to the Patriots! Other instances of even still greater liberality might be cited to prove that Mr. Emmett labors under a great mistake. To be sure, if foreigners emigrate hither with the expectation of superseding the native born citizens in the highest situations in the government; if they expect that the natives are to disparage themselves to promote men who are aliens to the soil and ignorant of the true nature of our institutions, they will be wofully disappointed. We have not as yet arrived at that degree of self-abasement, and it is to be hoped we never shall.

For ourselves, we shall always be happy to find the virtuous, the oppressed, the suffering, the ingenious, and the industrious native of every clime, seeking and finding an asylum on our shores. We are willing to give them every fair chance of promotion according to their usefulness and capacities: more than this they ought not to require; and more than this, if required, we most assuredly should refuse them.

General Artigas.—Those writers who endeavor to prop the authority of this chief, by representing it as entitled to respect within the jurisdiction of the United States, do not act a friendly part towards the great cause of South American independence. Artigas is at war with the royalist Spaniards, with the republican Spaniards, and with the Portuguese; so that it may be truly said his hand is raised against every one, and every one's hand is raised against him. From whom does he derive his power? From the people of the Banda Oriental? Where is the proof of it? Has any congress of the representatives of the Eastern Shore of La Plata commissioned him to act as the chief of that district of country? It is

not pretended that they have. He commands there, it is true; but *how* does he command? As an Indian sachem commands his tribe, and not otherwise. A British naval officer has entered into commercial stipulations with him: but what does that prove? Why, that the British will enter into stipulations for trade with any body.—They did the same thing with the negro chiefs of St. Domingo. The British government, however, does not appear in it; it is the *commodore* of the station that negotiates; and he may be disavowed whenever it may be found convenient in London. Those who privateer under the commissions and the flag of Artigas, do it at their peril. No well organized moral mind can justify it. Those who have no fixed principles of action, and those who gain by such shameful buccaneering, will alone be found to sanction it: but viewed in its genuine colors, it is *robbery on the high seas*, and is forbidden by the laws of God and man. Should our government consent to acknowledge the independence of the United Provinces of La Plata, that acknowledgement would not include Artigas, unless he submits himself to regular authority.—Artigas himself, we believe, has never had the presumption to ask any nation to recognise his sovereignty.

Certain logicians, and one in the National Intelligencer of the 7th instant, under the signature of "Franklin," in particular, endeavor to establish an identity of cases between the present relations of Spanish America with the United States, and the relations of the United States with France in the early part of our own revolutionary struggle. But these logicians are very superficial reasoners. They take for granted what they have not proved. This soi-disant "Franklin" has shewn, indeed, that France, even before she made a treaty with us, winked at certain proceedings of our agents within her dominions; and he seems to think that nothing more is necessary in order to demonstrate that our government ought to wink also at the unlawful proceedings of the agents of the Spanish Independents. We are not so ready as that writer at drawing an inference. We do not conceive that the state maxims of the court of Versailles in 1775 and those of the cabinet of Washington in 1818 so exactly tally. Yet France did not act with hypocrisy.—There is something due to our national honor.—If we do not mean to make war upon Spain, we ought not to infract the treaty which we have entered into with that power. Respect for ourselves, if nothing else, ought to induce us to preserve our plighted faith with purity. If the people of the United States are prepared to enter upon hostilities for the emancipation of South America, let it be done in a constitutional manner.

It is pitiful and unbecoming the dignity of this nation to act clandestinely in so important an affair—to sneak to the aid of the Patriots—to present a fair and honest face to the king of Spain, and to make mouths at him when we look at the Independents. Janus, with his double visage, is not the deity of a virtuous government. The advocates of Artigas may worship that old Roman god if they please; but they can, in that case, have no pretension to singleness of heart in their political devotions.

We do not condemn the Spanish patriots for using every proper effort to enlist our government and citizens in their cause. If they can succeed, so much the better for them. That Franklin succeeded in 1777 with France, so much the better for us. But if it had not formed a leading feature in the established policy of the house of Bourbon, to weaken its mortal enemy England, when and where it could, it would not have been in the power of the sage Franklin himself to have persuaded the court of Versailles to lend a favorable ear to his solicitations, or to wink at his privateering measures. From the first France had resolved to promote the American revolution; and whenever the secret congressional journal of that day shall be published, we have no doubt it will be found that our declaration of independence in 1776 was hastened by an understanding with France that that step was the only necessary, but indispensable, preliminary to her openly breaking with Great Britain and furnishing military aid to us.

Spain does not stand in the same relation to the United States that England did to France.—We have no proper interest in making an avowed enemy of Spain. *We have declined making war upon her for the attainment of our own rights; shall we, then, quarrel with her for the rights of others?* Is our government to be converted into a political Quixotte, wasting itself for the purpose of freeing the world from the domination of the giant despotism? But we are told that if we do not assist the Patriots *now*, they will remember and despise us for it hereafter. That would be very unjust in them. Will they treat us with coldness and contempt because we will not dishonor and injure ourselves? We are not so credulous as to believe in the reality of so silly a menace. Whatever may be the fate of South America, the United States will always be respected whilst they adhere to the dictates of justice, the law of nations, and the faith of treaties. They cannot be despised by any independent community so long as they pursue the path of political rectitude. Give to the Patriots all the advantages which our laws allow them—and our laws admit them to an equality of privileges with the royal-

ist Spaniards—but do not vitiate our code of political morality or the legal provisions of our statutes, in furtherance even of the noble cause of freedom.

Polar Expedition.—The following is the latest information from the British expedition to the North Pole. It has been received by a late arrival from England:

"The polar expedition was spoken, May 10, in lat. 80, 55, about 8 miles from Spitzbergen. The atmosphere at this time was very clear, and it is stated that they could behold the sun in its whole circle around the heavens. The sea was open for some distance farther, but many flaws of ice were to be seen, and the informant thought the expedition could proceed but little farther."

Lottery Dreamers.—A singular affair has recently occurred in the city of New York, in relation to the drawing of a lottery, and there has been much swearing about it, in the way of affidavits, on all sides. The circumstances of the case are briefly these: A person whose name is Naphthali Judah procured insurances to be made at divers lottery insurance offices on the drawing of a particular number on a particular day. If the number should be drawn, Mr. Judah was to receive the amount insured. The identical ticket, as fortune or knavery would have it, was drawn on the very day, and Mr. Naphthali Judah (to use the language of lottery-men) *hit* the insurers for a considerable sum of money. His insuring so much on one particular ticket, however, excited suspicion; and being pressed upon the subject, Mr. Judah produced an anonymous letter, addressed to himself, wherein it was stated that the writer had *dreamed* that the number which Mr. Judah had procured to be insured would be drawn from the wheel on the day mentioned. Upon this *dream*, thus anonymously communicated, Mr. Judah pinned his faith, ventured his premiums, and made his hits. He denies all knowledge of the author of the letter, and has returned the money won. But, on the other hand, there are peculiar incidents and appearances with respect to the drawing of the number in question, which denote some unfairness; and those who have less confidence in dreams than Mr. Naphthali Judah, do not hesitate to say that the drawing of the number was fraudulent, and that some person concerned in the management of the lottery has been guilty of swindling. The transaction is likely to be judicially investigated, when the whole truth will probably come out.

Elections.—The election for representatives in the 16th congress, and for delegates to the Ge-

neral Assembly, has just taken place in Maryland. We postpone our report of the result until we receive complete returns from all the polls. The city elections in Baltimore have been contested with unusual warmth.

The general election in Delaware took place on the 7th instant.

Monday last was the day on which the freemen of Connecticut were to vote on the adoption or rejection of their newly proposed constitution.

Wheaton's Reports, Vol. 3.—We have had an opportunity of looking, for a moment, into the third volume of WHEATON'S REPORTS of cases argued and adjudged in the Supreme Court of the United States, during the February Term, 1818, which has been just published. Besides the mere arguments and decisions of the court, the editor has given some valuable information in the shape of notes, annexed to the reports in an appendix. From the case of *The United States vs. Palmer and others*, we extract the following points, which may now be regarded as settled constructions of law:

THE UNITED STATES VS. PALMER *et al.*

A robbery committed on the high seas, although such robbery, if committed on land, would not, by the laws of the United States, be punishable with death, is *piracy* under the 8th section of certain crimes against the United States; and the circuit courts have jurisdiction thereof.

The crime of *robbery*, as mentioned in the act, is the crime of robbery as recognised and defined at common law.

The crime of robbery committed by a person who is not a citizen of the United States, on the high seas, on board of a ship belonging exclusively to subjects of a foreign state, is not piracy under the act, and is not punishable in the courts of the United States.

When a civil war rages in a foreign nation, one part of which separates itself from the old established government, and erects itself into a distinct government, the courts of the Union must view such newly constituted government, as it is viewed by the legislative and executive departments of the government of the United States.

If that government remains neutral, but recognises the existence of a civil war, the courts of the Union cannot consider as criminal those acts of hostility which war authorizes, and which the new government may direct against its enemy.

The same testimony which would be sufficient to prove that a vessel or person is in the service of an acknowledged state, is admissible to prove that they are in the service of such newly erected government. Its seal cannot be allowed to prove itself, but may be proved by such testimony as the nature of the case admits; and the fact that a vessel or person is in the service of such government may be established otherwise, should it be impracticable to prove the seal.

Official Notices, &c.—RICHARD M. JOHNSON, at present a representative in congress from Ken-

tucky, is spoken of as a senator of the United States from that state.

Mr. MARTINEZ, a Spanish gentleman, attached to the Spanish legation in the United States, arrived at New York on the 1st inst. in the brig *Bordeaux* from Bordeaux. He is said to be the bearer of despatches from the court of Madrid to Mr. ONIS, the Spanish minister, and also from Mr. ERVING, the American minister at Madrid. It is whispered that these despatches relate to the favorable adjustment of the prevailing differences between the United States and Spain.

It is said that major LONG, of the United States' corps of engineers, has been directed to explore the head waters of the Missouri, accompanied by some men of science. It is stated that the expedition will start from St. Louis in a steam boat.

In the parliament recently chosen in Great Britain there are, for England and Wales alone, 120 new members; but it is not known how many of these will be in the opposition to ministers. The lists of Irish and Scotch members have not been yet received.

Gen. GAINES has arrived at Fort Hawkins, where, we are told, he will fix his head-quarters for the present.

The duchess of Orleans, on the 14th of August, gave birth to a prince, who, by order of the king of France, received the name of Francis Ferdinand Philip Louisa Maria, and the title of prince of Joinville.

ISAAC SHELBY, late governor of Kentucky, arrived at "Hermitage," the residence of major general JACKSON, in Tennessee, on the 15th ult. on his way to the place designated for holding a treaty with the Chickasaw Indians. On the 16th the citizens of Nashville invited him to a public dinner, to be given on the 18th, which he accepted. Gen. Jackson was of the party. The President of the United States and heads of departments were toasted, with this sentiment—"May they always pursue the best interest of their country." Among other expressions of sentiment, on the same occasion, we find the following:

8. *Difference of political creeds.*—Essential to the security of the people: Collision elicits light.

9. *The western states.*—Identified in interest, there should be no jarring betwixt them.

10. *The Floridas.* While practising justice to other nations, we should not forget that justice also is due to ourselves.

11. *St. Helena.*—Consecrated is the spot where rests the ruins of departed greatness.

12. *Gen. San Martin.*—The friend of liberty—the foe of tyrants.

After gen Jackson and gov. Shelby had retired, the following volunteer toasts were given:

By the president.—Isaac Shelby, late governor of Kentucky. The only governor in our union

who, during our late war, showed himself qualified both for the cabinet and the field

By the vice president.—Gen. Jackson—His military greatness commands our admiration—his private virtues our esteem

Kentucky—The best materials for an army—with commanders deserving her confidence, her valor can accomplish any thing.—*By Dr. J. C. Bronaugh.*

Kentucky and Tennessee.—Rival sisters in the field of national glory—may the mantle of oblivion cover in eternal forgetfulness the least spark of discord between them.—*By E. H. Foster, esq.*

Foreign News.—There have been arrivals from England and France at New York, bringing foreign advices as late as the middle of August last.

The queen of England's health continued to wear the appearance of amendment.

Good wheat was advancing in price at Liverpool on the 18th of August. A large proportion of the American flour had become sour; in consequence of which what was fresh and sweet advanced 1s. per bbl. price, 44s. to 44s. 7d. English wheat, 10s. 6d. to 12s. foreign wheat 10s. to 12s. 3d.

At London, on the 17th of August, sales of good wheat were at an advance of 2s. per quarter, but no alteration in the inferior qualities. Beans and peas also advanced 2s. per quarter.

Coffee was in lively demand both in the London and Liverpool markets.

Cotton maintained good prices, and was in some demand in Liverpool and London from export houses. Tobacco was in lively request. The demand for pot ashes was improving. American flaxseed was in demand at 16s. per hind. The price of turpentine was improving. American tar at 15s. 6d. to 16s. per bbl. off the quay. Rosin looking up; 10s. 6d. having been realized.

Lord Castlereagh was to proceed to the congress of sovereigns at Aix-la-Chapelle on the 25th of August.

The prince regent has had another attack of the gout.

At Havre, in France, on the 17th of August last, a sale at auction of 4,000 bales of upland cotton took place. The whole went off at from 54 to 56½ sous. Coffee was steady; pot ashes improving fast; rice, 60 francs.

It is said the French ministry have determined to exclude Buenos Ayrean armed vessels, but to admit their merchantmen into French ports.

The German papers say the Russians are making advances on the Prussian frontier; and that they excite the continued jealousy of the British cabinet.

The diet of Sweden have, in addition to the former duty, laid an additional tax on the use of wines, coffee, tea, tobacco, silk clothes, rooms with hangings, and furniture of silk, gilding, sofas, chairs, and bedsteads of mahogany.

We learn from captain Barry, of the brig Active, in 28 days from Porto Cavallo, (says a New York paper,) that the corvette ship General Scott and several other armed vessels were at Porto Cavallo, and a number of privateers were cruising off that port. The Royalists, considering themselves in danger, were pressing every traveller that arrived from the country to join their standard.

A letter from Vienna, of the 22d of July, states that his majesty the emperor of Austria has granted

a general pardon to all officers under arrest, to all deserters, and to all those who have left the country on account of duelling. At the same time he has recalled the baron Von Weiso, formerly commissary of the treasury, (who had left his country for England,) and made him the bearer of dispatches to the Brasils.

Captain Dyer, in 40 days from Lisbon, informs, that all vessels arriving there from the United States should bring with them the resident Portuguese consul's certificate attached to their bills of lading, invoice, clearance, manifest, and bill of health, certifying that the cargo mentioned in said bill of lading, invoice, &c. constituted the whole of the cargo on board said vessel, and that the port she left at the time of sailing was in good health, and had been so for some time previous.

All foreign vessels arriving in the Portuguese dominions, after the 30th September, would be subject to the same port charges as Portuguese vessels pay in the ports from which such foreign vessels come.

From the Delaware Watchman.

THE DEVIL FISHING.

"ALL THE WORLD'S A—FISH POND."

What luck, old Clovenfoot, to day?

Said I, one foggy morning,

As he threw out his line for prey,

Poor mortal folk suborning.

"Not much," quoth he, "but what I have,

Beyond dispute, is fair gain;

With notes to shave, I've caught a knave,

A miser with a bargain.

To catch a needy bean, I took

A draggle-tailed snout—

A would-be belle found on my hook,

A tempting full dress suit.

These lawyers are, though oft you wish

(No thanks for't) Satan had 'em,

The most unprofitable fish

Of all the sons of Adam.

I caught a surgeon with a high-

Fed subject for dissection;

An office-hunter with a lie,

Well seasoned for election."

"What fish bite sharpest, pug?" says I—

"Why, as to that," quoth he,

"I find not many very shy,

"Of high or low degree;

Your toper bites well at a cork,

(When there's a bottle to it)—

Your Jew will even bite at pork,

If he smell money through it.

Your old man likes a parchment, when

By mortgage some one's bitten:

Your youngster likes a fresher skin,

Where yet there's nothing written.

Some shy one's play about the line,

'Till prudence waxes feeble;

And those at last are often mine,

Who only meant to nibble.

There's few indeed of small or great,

(Or I am much mistaken)

But may, by some peculiar bait,

Be tempted, and then be taken.

But there is one of all the rest,

Who most employs my cook—

The idler pleases me the best,

He bites the naked hook."